rund in this port. brig Advance arrived from Fanning's Island, on Monday, a cargo of communit oil, sale of which is quoted below. The cation and sale of this oil from Fanning's is becoming quit e in our trade ; some 35,000 or 40,000 gallons are annu ally brought here and disposed of principally in large lots for export; it is really of superior quality, manufactured with care and skill, the result of long experience. The proprietor of the female and skill works is pushing forward his business with an energy and spirit deserving of success; it is only to be regretted that there is no favorable market for this oil in the Pacific Ocean; in England and Oceans; in England and Oceans in; in England and Germany only, we believe, is it sought and appreciated, and to convey it to these distant markets entails upon the shipper a considerable loss by shrinkage and leakage, and heavy expense of freight, insurance, &c.; hence the price of the article in this market is necessarily fully fifty

er cent, less than its true value. There was an section sale of Real Estate on Saturday is wa: The premises on the corner of Mauna Kes and King streets, known as the American House, sold at \$1200, and the brick store opposite, formerly occupied by C. W. Vincent, sold

hip Polynesia, for New Bedford. has been quite a movement in Flour this

me sales are quoted below. At the close the price of flour is The Yankes, for San Francisco, takes over the heaviest frei at she has had for a year. She has a deck load of pulu, and hout 120,000 bs. sugar and 300 bbls. flour below, besides other

SUGAR-There have been small sales of inferior in kegs, a 74 to 84c , which cleared the market entirely. FLOUR-There have been sales of about 300 bbls. of Hawaii. an, at \$12, which leaves in the hands of the Company but little 400 bbls. We quote domestic at \$14 @ \$16.

OIL-The cargo of brig Advance, from Fanning's Island, o sting of 16,000 gallons of cocoanut oil, was sold at 50c. a gall., for export to Liverpool.

BRANDY PEACHES—There have been sales of quarts

orthwest boards are jobbing at \$40 W M.

wiy a: \$35 W M. EXCHANGE-Bills on San Francisco have been offered a one per cent, discount. We quote whalers' bills dull and n

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

For San Francisco—per Yankee, Friday, Feb 20, 10 A. M. For Malbourne. N. S. W.—per Vaquero, this morning. For Karat—per Excel, to-day.
For Kona, Hawan—per Kekaniuohi, to-day.
For Hilo—per Liholiho, to-morrow.
For Laranza—per Maria, to-morrow.

Shipe Mails.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. Peb. 20—Sch Kekauluchi, from Koloa.
21—Sch Kamehameha IV., from Kohnia.
21—Am wh ship Coptest, Ludlow, from New Zealand.
22—Am wh ship Caravan, Bragg, from New Zealand, Haw brig Advance, Milne, from Fanning's Island. Brig Emma, White, from Hawaii. Am whale back Shepherdess, Watrous, Mystic—no

DEPARTURES. eb. 21-Ship Brutus, Henry, to cruise. 24.—Sch Ka Moi, Chadwick, for Lah

Captain Ludlow, of ship Contest, from New Zealand. sorts having spoken the following ships :- Nov 19, Morning , 6 whales-saw him boiling down afterwards; seral Pike, Russel, 5 whales ; Dec 5, Florida, Fish, whales; Dec 6th, Shepherdess, Watrous, 4 whales; Dec 9, riesopher Mitchell, Manchester, 3 whales, 750 bris in all ; Dec 0, Young Hero, Long, 1 whale ; Dec 21, William Wirt, Osborn

MEMORANDA.

VESSELS IN PORT.-FEB. 24. H. I. M. brig Alcibiade, Marigny.
Am clipper bk Yankee, Smith
H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Moore.
Ship John Marshall, Pendicton.
Am clipper ship Polynesia, Perkins.
Bisalonary packet Morning Star, Mos
Chilian bark Alexander Garegos, Ros
An, 8th Vacques, Newsdi

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

m bark Fanny Major, Paty, will leave San Francisco abou Dec. -, due here April I.

comer Sophia, Hemer, was to leave San Francisco en arof the mall of Jan. 5, due here Feb. 25. to ach Golden State is due from Albion River, north-we et of America, with a cargo of lumber. The Am ship Aspasia will be due about April 1st, from Ac

erso's Island per Advance, Feb 23-113 cases) coconnut oil, lot old copper and yellow metal.

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS. For Malbocans—per Vaquero, Feb 25—3 cases containing 22 non bedsteads, 65 casks (14.621 gallons) polar off.

For San Phancisco—per Yankee, Feb 25—512 baies pulu, 91 aga sweet pointoes, 623 half bbis sugar, 25 bxs candles, 2 casks 8, 28 ca ginger, 85 tons salt, 300 bris flour, 38 cs miss.

t, 25 pkgs mdsc, 50 empty barrels, 1 sail boat.

E KALEFOLETO—per Maria, Feb 17—5 cords firewood.

E KALEFOLETO—per Eckauluphi, Feb 20—8 cords firewood.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

PASSENGERS.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

rois 21, Edwards, 8 months fm No

DEPARTURES

10—Ship Cores, Fish, for Honolulu.

18—Ship Brutes, Honry, touched here, having been calmed, and sailed again same day.

12—Fr wh ship La Manche, shipped her anchor, and w 22-Cincinnati, Williams, for Ochotak.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE. Papers ready for mailing can be procured at our counte

Single Copies 12} cents each. C. S. BARTOW, Esq. L. L. TORBERT, Esq. Capt. J. WORTH. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. PHOS. H. PARIS, Esq Dr. J. W. SMITH. L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. E. B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25. In the month of May, 1851, the old ship Chariot, Capt. Thomas Spencer, master, sailed from Honolula on a whaling voyage to the Ochotsk sea. This circumstance would not, o itself, be a matter of much interest, but it is always agreeable and encouraging from the eminence of success to look back upon our humble beginnings; and the Chariot was the first and for several years, the only whaler owned in Honolulu. She had previously arrived here from the United States via California, with a cargo of lumber, and was sold at auction. Her purchaser, Capt. James Makee, was the first to conceive the project of a whaler owned and fitted in Honolulu. It was an experiment, and in the minds of many a doubtful one. But Capt. Makee was not a man to be discouraged, and the Chariot was fitted, and sailed at a cost of about \$17,000. She was owned, each one-sixth, by James Makee, B. F. Hardy, J. H. Wood, E. H. Allen, James A. Burdiek and Thomas Spencer. The season of 1851 was a poor one with most of the ships, and the Chariot brought home but 400 barrels of oil and 7000 lbs bone, the whole of which she obtained in one twenty-four hours, being the only time she saw whales, and arrived in port October 14, after an absence of five months. Notwithstanding this moderate success, the owners of the Chariot refitted her, and in 1852, '53 and '54 she sailed each season from Honolulu, and returned with varying success, until in '55, she was finally con-

Captain Makee and his associates were the pioneers in that business which, at present, bids fair to engross the attention and absorb the capital of our community to an extent which no other pursuit has done. For four or five years they were the only parties engaged in the business, for the mistaken idea was quite prevalently received that the expense of fitting a ship from Honolulu was so great, coupled with the chances of ill-success, that none had the temerity to engage in it. In 1854, the old ship Herald was sold at auction, as unseaworthy, and Dr. B. F. Hardy, her purchaser, refitted and dispatched her on a whaling voyage at a trifling expense. She returned with a good catch, which netted a handsome profit to her owner. Since 1855, the public confidence has gradually increased in this pursuit, and each year has added to the amount of capital invested-In 1857 the whaling fleet consisted of nine vessels, with an aggregate of 1.914 tons, bringing into port 6,086 barrels of whale oil, and 81,200 lbs. of bone. To-day Honolulu employs nineteen vessels in the Pacific whale fishery, with an aggregate of 6,071 tons, representing a capital of about four hundred thousand dollars. The following table exhibits the Honolulu fleet as it now

demned as unseaworthy and broken up.

The whaling business of Honolulu is no longer an experiment. It has assumed the importance and demands the recognition of a fixed fact in our national statistics. Our political economists have long been groping about in the twilight obscurity of a country without an export for a something with which to adjust what they term the balance of trade, and the eureka of their expectations turns up in the whaling business. The oil and the bone of the northern whale is to offset the heavy imports for which we have heretofore sent our dollars out of the country, while the latter, retained here, will build up the island city of the Pacific. We have seen but the beginning of the

There are many and palpable reasons why Honolulu is preferable as a whaling depot to any of the eastern cities of America. The principal one of these, and the one which most readily commends itself, is its proximity to the whaling grounds; and we will briefly recapitulate some of the many advantageous circumstances which properly result therefrom.

A Honolulu ship is fitted and provisioned for a six months' cruise instead of one of three years duration. The officers and men, particularly those who have their families here, go cheerfully ; for the short season over, they hope to return to those for whom they toil and brave the dangers and hardships of the northern seas. This is no mall consideration. The ship enters no after she leaves here until she returns, and no ports. bills or drafts can come to the owner for payment during her absence, whether she is fortunate or otherwise. The crew arrive on the ground fresh for the work, while yet the novelty and excitement of the voyage remains, and before they get to loathe the sight of each other from long seeing the same faces on their floating prison. There is no running away of sailors and no vexatious Marshal's fees, for as soon as she enters port, the voyage is at an end, the men are discharged and receive their gold, which they freely put in-circulation among us. Instead of losing a season and risking the dangers of a Cape Horn passage to the States, our ships lie safely in harbor, while the stately clippers come to our wharves for our oil and bone. Our ships are fitted for each successive season under the eye of their owners, with no commissions to pay for the ne ssary funds, and with the ability to make their

while the experience acquired on one ero can be put into practice for the next. In the matter of material for crews, while the

wn purchases in a market which they can always

is no lack of experienced foreigners, there are no better whalemen in the world than the natives of these islands, as is proved from the incr numbers which are each year employed in the service. During the season of 1857, 450 natives were shipped on board of whale ships from the port of Honolulu, which, taking into account the number of vessels, is an increase on the two preceding years. Lahaina and Hilo are also ports of shipment for native scamen, but we have not at hand the returns for those places. Some of the best whalemen in the Pacific fleet to-day are natives of the Sandwich Islands, and it is a no ticeable fact that the numerous race of half-caster which is growing up around us are in many instances devoting their attention to the whaling business as an occupation. As a class they have many of the qualifications that go to make th first rate whaleman.

In view of the great and increasing benefit conferred upon these islands by the visits of the whaling fleet, whether the ships are owned here or elsewhere, the obvious policy of our government, founded upon a regard to our own interests, should be one of all possible encouragement We cannot be expected, in imitation of the French government, to offer bounties to our whalers, but we can remove all petty charges, which only serve to create annoyance and dissatisfaction. In regard to the shipment of native seamen on foreign voyages, the Hawaiian laws impose a tax upon whale ships that is unreasonable and unjust. Section 2, of "an Act relating to the shipment of native sailors," reads as follows

"That on the enlistment of any native of thes Islands to serve on board of any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master of such vessel shall pay to or of the island at which the enlis place, or to his agent, the sum of two dollars, months; and if the enlistment be for any period over twelve months, then the master shall pay the sum of

Section 4 of the same Act reads as follows

"That no part of the money required to be paid as rescribed in section 2, nor any portion whatever of the expenses of shipping, discharging, or paying of native sailors, either before a foreign consul or otherwise, shall be paid by them, or be deducted from the wages due them from the ship, but shall be paid wholly by the master."

This sum of two dollars exacted from the ship master for every native seaman he may ship would appear to be intended in lieu of all other taxes to which the man may be liable under the laws, for section 3 of the same Act from which we have quoted above specially provides that he shall be exempt from all taxes during the period for which he has shipped. Yet it is a well-known fact that the road, school and poll taxes, amounting to \$5, are all illegally collected from the advance money of each native seaman who thus ships. So that while the master pays the government two or four dollars for each seaman, ostensibly for taxes, but actually for the privilege of getting the man, -besides the other fees, which are all regular enough-the seaman in his turn is without authority, bled by the tax collector. The master and his agent very properly look upon the whole proceeding as a vexatious imposition on the part of the government. We hope to see this impolitic law repealed during the coming session of the Legislature, and that the government will not, on the old penny-wise and pound-foolish system, throw its influence in the way of its being wiped from the statute book.

As an objection to the use of the Hawaiian flag upon whaleships owned here, it is urged that aliens cannot hold ships in their own names, by the laws of the country. The palpable result is that a course is pursued which, in the homely language of an old saying is " whipping the devil round the post," and a Hawaiian register is obtained by means that, while they are recognized and understood by all, are disingenuous and sub rosa. The principle which requires that the flag of the country shall be used by none but its own subjects is an obvious and universal one; but it is a question whether in our case a wise policy would not favor the amendment of our laws in this respect, and by allowing domiciled aliens to register their vessels as Hawaiian, secure their addition to the commerce of the country in a legitimate way, without obliging a recourse to a system which to say the least is not respectable. In endeavoring to foster the enterprise and promote the commerce of the country, the Legislature would do well to consider this point attentively. Nothing certainly can be lost by the concession suggested, and the liberality which it would evince would at once recommend itself to foreign capitalists. Letters of denization have, we understand, been granted, by which foreign residents are enabled to hold vessels under the Hawaiian flag. Whether this is the best plan which can be devised to obviate the difficulty, and to invite and concentrate foreign capital here, time

Another objection to the use of the Hawaiian flag is that the oil and bone taken under it cannot be entered in the ports of the United States on an equality with the produce of American vessels engaged in the same business. It will be seen by reference to our table, that ten of the nineteen vessels belonging here and employed in the whale fishery are still under the American flag, although they are owned by residents of Honolulu, and their catchings pass into the United States duty free, while the catchings of vessels carrying the Hawaiian flag, of both oil and bone, are subject to a duty of 15 per cent. This difficulty, however, will be obviated whenever the trade in oil and bone is sufficient to employ ships for carrying direct to London or the German ports, which are open to us, and in point of profit are better than those of the United States. By the tariff of Great Britain, all whale oils and bone, the produce of foreign fisheries, imported into the United Kingdom after the 1st of January, 1857, are duty free. Bremen and Hamburg are free ports, the duties being merely nominal. for the produce and the flags of all nations. The business of freighting oil from this possifirect to Europe was commenced last year. The American bark Messenger Bird sailed for Bremen on the 3d of December last, with a full cargo of oil and bone, valued here at \$64,000, entirely the catchings of Hawaiian vessels. This is but the commencement of a trade direct with Europe, the increase of which will be on a ratio with that of the Hawaiian whaling fleet. We shall labor under no disabilities in regard to a market because

There can be scarcely any question but that the whaling business at present holds out more inducements for those who have money to invest. than any other pursuit at these islands, and we confidently predict its continued growth for years to come, until Honolulu shall become in ar eminent degree the New Bedford of the Pacific. At the rate of increase which has obtained since 1855, the year 1863 will show a list of forty whalers owned and fitted from Honolulu, employing a capital which will fall but little short of a million of dollars.

The true policy with regard to investing in this business would seem to be, to divide the risks incurred by taking shares in several different vessels, instead of placing all in one enterprise.

This course has been pursued by some of our citizens, and it is a prudent one. Thus if one vessel is unsuccessful, another may more than retrieve the loss, and the owner in a number of vessels, however small the shares, will be pretty sure in the end to be successful. We would inquire whether some mode cannot be readily thing but buoyant.

devised to concentrate in this business more of the capital now lying unemployed? Confidence in the whaling business is increasing, but yet persons of moderate means cannot take an eighth or twelfth, though they would gladly take a smaller share in a vessel. The issue of certificate of shares representing \$100, or \$200 and made transferable, would doubtless tend to induce in restment. But perhaps some more feasible plan

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The mail by the Yankee will close at the Post Office to-morrow (Friday) at 10 o'clock A. M., the bark sailing about noon. Files of the Commercial for the past four weeks, since the sailing of the Fanny Major, can be had at our counter.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MECHAN.-The cement, on Thursday morning last, of the sudden death of the estimable commander of H. B. M. S. Vixen was received by our community with unfeigned sorrow. His disease was bronchitis, caught by sitting while in a perspiration in a cool draught. During his stay in our waters of some five months, Capt. Mecham had gained the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. The funeral, which took place on Friday afternoon was very numerously attended, while most of the places of business were closed and all united in testifying their respect for the memory of the deceased. At half-past 2. P. M., the mournful procession of boats left the Vixen, conveying the remains of the deceased to Charlton wharf, where they were received by a detachment of marines, and placed upon a funeral car, consisting of a platform fixed upon a brass field-piece, drawn by thirty-six of the crew of the Vixen. The following was the order of the procession :

On:
Honolulu Riffes,
Philanthropic Societies,
Household Troops,
Marines from H. B. M.'s sloop Vixen.
Pall
Page REMAINS.
Bearers. Seamen of the Vixen,
Officers of Vixen,
H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General,
The King's Ministers and Foreign Representativ
Crew of H. I. M.'s brig P Alcibiade,
Officers of H. I. M.'s brig P Alcibiade, Foreign Consuls, Personal Friends of the Deceased, British and Foreign Residents and others.

On arriving at the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, the mpressive burial service was read by Rev. S. C. Damon, and the remains were deposited in the enclosure belonging to H. B. M. Commissioner, the marines of the Vixen firing three rounds of musketry over the resting place of their commander. We understand that the intention is to convey the remains to England on the return of the ship. From the time that the remains left the ship, until the melancholy duty of committing them to the tomb was discharged, minute guns were fired from the steamer, H. I. M.'s brig L'Alcibiade, and from the Punch Bowl battery. We copy from the Polynesian the following short bio-

graphical notice of the deceased : Captain Mecham was only 30 years of age, his baptismal certificate having been signed by the Rev. Charles Leslie, Vicar of the Parish of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Cork, on the 14th Nov., 1827. On entering the vervice he first joined the Ardent, Captain Russell, as a volunteer of the first class. This was on the 2d Sept., 1841, and he remained in that ship till the 23d Oct., 1845. He then served as a midshipman on board the William and Mary till the 14th Dec. of the same year. From e 15th Dec., 1845, to the 26th April, 1846, he was in the St. Vincent, still as midshipman. His next ship was the Constance, where he remained under two captains from the 27th April, 1846, to the 31st Dec., 1847. It was during this commission that he first visited these islands, having been on board when the late King, Queen and suite proceeded in the Constance to Kauni. From the 1st January till the 26th May, 1849, he was acting lieutenant on board the Asia. On the 5th March, 1850, he was appointed to the Assistance, and remained in her till the 9th Oct., 1851. After that he proceeded to the Arctic, and in the list of distinguished services we find the following notice:

"G. F. Mecham promoted for Arctic services in the expeditions of Capts. Austin and Belcher, 1850-4, during which he made

le longest overland search on record."

Captain Mecham was so little accustomed to speak of his own captain seenam was so into accustomed to speak it his own services that we have been unable to procure any further partic-niars of his career than that after having had command of the Salamander (steamer) for a while he, with the whole ship's com-pany, were transferred to the Vixen; but his conversation and pany, were transferred to the Vixen; but his conversation and deportment bespoke a man of perseverance and ability deveted to his profession, and gave to even his casual friends the assurance that quick promotion and a career of honor awaited him. A feeling of surprise was mingled with one of regret when the news of his death transpired, for upon his fine muscular frame, and apparently robust health he was often congratulated, and more than a few who now survive him, were almost inclined to envy his prospect of a long and vigorous life. As a consequence of his decease upon Mr. Lewis J. Moore, the senior lieutenant, has the command of the Vixen devolved.

THE STORM .- The wind, which we noted last week as having set in from the westward, continued to blow fresh from that direction, but without rain until Saturday morning, when, at about 5, P. M., it veered to the southward, accompanied with heavy showers and thunder and lightning. Capt. Ludlow, of the ship Contest, who was in the channel off the S. E. end of Oahu, states that the center of the storm passed to the northward of this Island. The Cararan was also in the same squall, which was so heavy that her lee boats were in the water. Since Saturday, the wind blew from the southward, with occa sional showers of rain, until Tuesday evening, one week from the commencement of the storm, when the wind lulled, and Wednesday morning showed a clear sky and smooth sea. Some six or seven coasters and three foreign bound vessels have been detained in port by the weather. The brig Emma arrived from Hawaii, and the schooner Sophia due from California with the mail, have probably been retarded from the same cause. The storm has been unusually protracted for this time of the year, but the quantity of rain which has fallen has not been commensurate with what was needed. At Lahaina the storm appears to have been very severe. An account of it will be found in a letter from our correspondent in another column. The whirlwind was not noticed till it reached the shore, and was probably caused by the sudden shifting of the wind from south to west, which occurred at the time. By passengers from Lahaina, we learn that the unroofing of the dwelling of Mr. Chandler was done so quietly that Mrs. C. who was in the second story and Mr. C., who was in the first story, were not aware of it, until the rain was observed pouring in torrents through the ceiling and floor. The effect of the whirlwind on the church was also singular-taking the steeple off even with the roof and carrying it a distance of 300 feet, while the south end of the roof of the edifice was thrown down ou the pulpit, the centre part of the roof not being

ORDINATION .- At the Fort Street Church on Sur day evening, February 21st, Mr. James Bicknell of the Marquesan Mission, was ordained as a gospel minister, previous to his departure to again reside at those islands. The church was well filled with an attentive audience, and the occasion was one of much interest. The following was the order of exercises :-Reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. Artemas Bishop: Sermon from Acts xx., 24, by the Rev. E. W. Clark: Laving on of hands, and ordaining prayer, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong; Charge, by the Rev. S. C. Damon; Right hand of fellowship, by Rev. E. G. Beckwith; Missionary charge, by the Rev. L. Smith: Singing by the choir, "Wake, isles of the South," &c.; Benediction by the Rev. James Bicknell. We understand that the misssionary packet Morning Star will sail on her second visit to the Marquesan Islands about the first of March, taking as passengers Mr. Bicknell and two Hawaiian assistant missionaries. She also takes four young tame cattle. The children in the foreign Sabbath schools of this city have contributed to the purchase of a whaleboat for Mr. Bicknell; and the native children have also raised the funds for another boat which is to be presented to the missionaries there.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY .- Monday, the 22d inst., being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, was observed with a good deal of enthusiasm by the American residents of Honolulu. Flags were displayed profusely on shore and from the shipping. The splendid clipper Polynesia, Capt. Per-kins, displayed four American ensigns. At noon Capt. Thomas Spencer, assisted by a party of friends, fired a salute of thirteen guns in front of Everett's auction rooms, and at 5 P. M. another of thirty-one guns Each of these salutes was responded to, gun for gun, by the Polynesia.

SALE OF LOTS ON EMMA PLACE.—At the auction sale of lots on the site of the King's garden on Mon-day last, six out of ten of the lots offered were sold, at an aggregate price of \$2560, being an average of \$426 per lot, half cash, half in six months. The lots are very eligibly situated for private residences, and the prices realized indicate that real estate is any-

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATER -"It's an Ill wind that blows nobody good," says the proverb. Con trary winds having prevented the sailing of the Vaquero at the time intended, the theater-going public of Honolulu have thereby been privileged by witnessing a series of entertainments at the Royal Ha-watian Theater which in point of talent displayed have seldom if ever been equaled here. The correct reading and chaste acting of Miss Annette Ince, and the versatility displayed by Miss Emma Stanley, have charmed and astonished all who have witnessed their performances, and we confidently pre lict for them hearty welcome and brilliant success in Australia Their audiences here, while crowded, have been highly respectable. Their Majesties the King and Queen were present on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and appeared both interested and pleased with the per-

MINISTER OF FINANCE.-A rumor has been curren during the past few days, that the appointment of Minister of the Treasury has been settled on, and that one of our resident merchants has been selected to fill the post. We can assure the public that the rumor is wholly without foundation, however much the finances of state may need the guidance of ar able Minister. Having dispensed with the services of that officer for nearly two years, it is thought that if the same policy is continued for twenty-years, the kingdom will be \$100,000 better off! If we are rightly informed, the ministerial oligarchy, which at present controls the keys of the state treasury, i quite unwilling to relinquish them, and will only de so after a severe struggle with public opinion, and not until the appointment of an incorruptible state

SKETCH OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- We have fre quently been requested to publish a short geograph. ical account of the islands, such as would give correct general information to the readers of our paper abroad. On our first page will be found an account prepared mostly from the manuscript of a gentlema who has resided here a number of years and traveled over all the islands. In some particulars the accounmay vary from previous reports, but we think that in the absence of actual surveys, most of the figures and statements given will be found reliable. We have printed a larger supply of this edition, shou I our readers call for extra copies.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.-A rumor from the Government House says that it has been deter mined to call the Legislature together in May next, instead of in April, as formerly. This delay is undoubtedly for the purpose of allowing the Ministryone half of that august body, at least-sufficient time to charge the biennial great gun, the volumin ous materials for which have been accumulating since 1856. The postponement of the session til May will be generally approved, no doubt.

BURGLARIES .- On Tuesday night last, the Commercial Hotel was entered at a late hour, and some brandy (one decenter) and about \$20 in cash taken. No trace of the ef: though from the well known success of the electing consumers of the ardent, we are surprised at the temerity of the thief in meddling with brandy. On Tuesday night, a gold watch and chain were taken from the front room of Mr. Alexander Bolster's premises in Merchant of the destruction of property in our town on Satur-

The especial attention of our readers is called to the extensive sale of real estate, by A. P. Everett, Esq., advertised to take place on Wednesday next. The sale comprehends some of the most valuable and desirable locations for either business purposes or residences in the city. The buildings are in excellent repair. For permanent investments no such opportunity for the capitalist has presented itself here for a long time, and probably will not soon again. Nearly all the different premises are occupied, and their locations are such as to command at all times a preference of tenants.

COCHINEAL INSECTS .- Dr. Hutchinson, who re turned from England by the last packet, brought with him a few of these insects, ordered by the Agricultural Society. It is unfortunate, however, that they all died on the passage out, which is attributed to the cold weather experienced. They were put up in small box, with several leaves of the cactus ple on which they live. We learn that another for the insects to be sent out, will be immediately forwarded to England.

Bres _Dr. Hillebrand informs us that he has s cured the first swarm, making now five hives in his possession, and the prospect is that a sixth will be formed within a few days. It is well worth a visit to examine these little workers. A singular circumstance noticed is that the wax made is unusually white. which may add great value to it, as white wax is more rare than the yellow and is sought for as an

Such of our readers as may be visiting San Francisco or ordering goods from there will be well repaid by a perusal of the San Francisco Advertisenents on the first page of our paper. We can assure our readers that there are no more reliable parties with whom they can deal in California than those to whom we call their attention, and we bespeak for them a large share of Island patronage.

FREIGHTING OIL.—The clipper ship Polynesia. which has been patiently awaiting for a month the arrival of the spring fleet of whalers, is now rapidly filling in her lower hold with wil from the Contest property destroyed, but it is considerable. about four-fifths of the cargo of which vessel (2,000 bbls.) she will take on board. Several other whalers known to have oil on board, are expected daily and will probably ship a portion of their cargoes.

Commodore Mervine has been superseded the Treasury to improve our place as well as Honolulu. command of the United States Pacific squadron by I understand they have spent nearly seventy-five Com. John C. Long, who left Boston for the Pacific thousand dollars for the water lots alone in H in October, in the steamship Merrimac. The Mer-A few thousand dollars properly laid out here, and the rimac will probably visit Honolulu during the coming whole of this water could be turned off. Why should fall, after touching at the South American ports and not we have some of our tax money laid out to improve our town, instead of the whole of it going to improve

BLOCKADED .- Our harbor has been pretty effectually blockaded for the past ten days, by the southwester, which has been blowing. All the Hawaiian coasting fleet, which consists of some twenty vessels, were in port yesterday, excepting only two, the sel rs.

HONOLULU RIPLES .- Every one who witnessed full turnout of this corps on Friday last, united in expressing but one opinion-that they are a body of nen who, in appearance and soldier-like bearing, are deservedly the pride of Honolulu.

THE GREAT MOGUL.-The aged King of Delhi, feeble tool in the hands of the late occupants of Delh was a captive in the hands of his English conqueror at the latest advices. The report that his two sons "had been shot" appears correct—with the addition that they had fallen in battle, and not, as the words might seem to imply, by the vengeance of the British. This sovereign, who is between eighty and ninety years old, could scarcely have been an active promo-Gazee succeeded his father as King of Delhi in 1837. and has been retained by the East India Company a king in name only, for the last twenty years. king in name only, for the last twenty years. A pensioned descendant of the last race of Mahomedan Kings of Delhi, his court presented all the worst evils of Eastern depravity and luxury. In his own palace, at least, he was allowed to retain all power of life and death, and was cruel as well as luxurious. The stipend annually granted to "his majesty" was twelve and a half lakhs of rupees, equal to \$625,000. The East India Company committed a great mistake in allowing such ample means, after they had virtually annihilated the regal authority. It would not surprise us to find them providing for the gradual diminution and final extinction of all the large allowances which they have hitherto made to the deposed native princes. Abused as this liberality clearly has been, there are numerous causes why it should be contracted in future. The King of Delhi will probably spend the brief remainder of his life in a prison. Philadelphia Press.

THE FRENCH AND THE SLAVE TRADE. - A letter from per on board of the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, at oando, on the West Coast of Africa, states that the French have gone actively and deeply into the slav trade. It is rumored and believed there that the French Government had actually made a contract with an agent or factor at Cougo for twenty thousan

Native Kulcaun Titles va. The Privy Coun

Mr. EDITOR :- Will you permit a comparat tranger in this place to ask through your columns a few questions, semi-political perhaps—but bearing rather upon the subject of Hawaiian land tenur which is an important one to many who care litt about the quasi "politics" of the islands.

On examining the laws with regard to real est

the land commission, and that some of these awards, viz : those in Hopolulu and Lahaina, and those for some large lands out of those districts, are less than allodial and subject to a lien of the government upon them: I find that assessors are appointed by law to appraise the amount of the government interest in these kuleanas, (when called on and tendered their fee). Now, as I read the laws, when such apprais ment has been made and the amount of the same tendered to the Minister of the Interior, a royal patent issues to the awarder, of course. I was, therefore much surprised and more puzzled a short time since when, having as I supposed complied with the law and obtained an assessment on a purchased award, I was informed that the matter would have to go be fore the Privy Council, and that if that body approve a patent would issue. I have also been credibly in formed that, so far from their consent in such case being a matter of course, they have sometimes eve refused to allow a patent to issue unless the applica would surrender a portion of the land contained his award-not to the government, but to the neighboring landlord! Such landlord, of course, being Privy Councillor.

Now, Mr. Editor, my question No. 1 is, Is this so? Am I correctly informed

2nd. If so, where does the Privy Council find i legal warrant for supervising these awards at all? 3d. By what authority and under what law does i obtain the power, denied to all the courts of the kingdom, of revising, altering and amending the awards of the Board of the Land Commission?

4th. By what clause of the Constitution (excu me, I am not " great on the Constitution") is it cor stituted a court to decide mesne causes and determin their disputed land boundaries, where neither they nor their witnesses are present; resolving itself, in fact, into a court of claims, deciding causes exparte and in secret, responsible to no other tribunal, and subject to no appeal ?

5th. Should the Privy Council refuse entirely issue a patent on an award, or impose other conditions than the payment of the government fourth, has the rejected applicant any legal remedy against the Minister, or would the latter shelter himself under the resolution of the Privy Council, and leave the would-be patentee to suck his thumbs or whistle for

I am inquisitive, Mr. Editor, as becomes a Know Nothing, and have many more questions to ask-but enough for the present. I ask them in no idle or captious spirit and shall be much obliged to any one for answers. Yours truly, YO NO SABE.

Terrific Whirlwind at Labaina. LAHAINA, Feb. 22d, 1858.

SIR :- It is with regret that I have to inform you

It seems that Lahaina is doomed, unless the

Honolulu? Many of the natives have their superst

Our whale-fishers have been getting whales an

losing them again, and I am afraid they will not do

It has been raining very hard over at Waikapu and

Wailuku, and I should not be surprised to hear that

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Dispatches received by the American government on the 10th of December, stated that the British steamer Electra had captured a slaver with six hun-dred captives, two hundred of which were drowned.

A correspondent of a London paper says: President Buchanan appears as vigorous and as cheerful as he did ten years since, and the discharge of the manifold duties of his office produces little wear and tear. Temperate in all things, he rises before 6, and at 7 1-2 commences the official duties of the day.

The decline in cotton from the highest point is now seven cents per pound—the most serious fall for so brief a period of time, ever known.

Some friend has presented the editor of an Amhers paper with a number of pippin apples—all of which are more than one foot in circumference.

Mr. Paine of Worcester, Mass., the man who was shot at and who didn't invent the water gas, has succeeded in perfecting the invention of a Railroad car spring which is said to be very useful and will prove a profitable invention.

One of the parties in a prominent Philadelphia firm, that lately suspended, kept two carriages, fiv-light riding wagoss, four fast horses, two dogs, two coachmen and five servant girls.

Yours, &c., ROVER.

great damage has been done by the floods.

bered by the people here. For the last weel had the wind from the south, with small showers of side of the bank entrance a b and upon the opposite side a long, rough-looking fence rail, bearing the inscription:

"Nary red to nary broker." rain, until Thursday, when it fell away calm. On Friday it began again to blow quite fresh, and on Saturday morning it set in to rain very hard, so that it completely flooded the upper and lower parts of the town, carrying everything with it. About 1 o'clock, P. M., a tornado, or whirlwind, came from the sen and destroyed two native houses, damaging the King's Palace (now used as the Court House), then coming up town it swept everything with it until it came to the Native Church of Rev. D. Baldwin, which it has made almost a perfect wreck, carrying away the roof, belfry, &c. It will take at least one tho sand dollars to repair it again. It also struck the house occupied by the U. S. Consul, A. G. Chandler Esq., and owned by his Highness Prince Lot Kameha eha, taking the roof completely off, and scattering it in all directions ; some of the shingles were picked cope or by analysis. up over a quarter of a mile from the house M Chandler's loss will be quite heavy, as it will not fall much short of one thousand dollars. From thence it destroyed the houses of natives quite up to the mour tains. The bread-fruit and the tutui trees are com pletely wrenched off, leaving nothing but the stumps standing. It then changed its course and run along the edge of the mountain, destroying a house belongdown law and turned carpenter. ing to F. A. Oudinot, Esq., and prostrating banans trees and grape-vine arbors. This makes the second

house that he has lost since the New Year commence I regret also to inform you that there was a child killed, and one kanaka whose skin is completely taken off, just the same as if he was scalded. There are about 40 houses destroyed, besides the crops of potatoes, pumpkins, and bananas, which are entirely THE NEW SPEAKER .- The New York Evening Post swept away by the flood. The Lahainaluna creek broke through the stone wall on the Kaanapali side. and swept through Mala, carrying houses and every-

thing with it, and had it been any where else than in this country, many lives would have been lost. It was fortunate it did not break through on the Labaina side, as it would have made more destruction. Union-saving principles as from what they consist bis plebeian origin and associations. He star I am unable to give you an estimate of the amount of rather apart from the rest of the South Carolina delegation, and has exhibited a greater inclination than they to press the claims of that State in the distribution of federal patronage—and he has certainly done something to commend himself to a fair share whose power it is will step in and use means to stop it. Every year it is growing worse, with the water coming down from the mountains and flooding the town, and it is time we should have some money from by anybody just now. We doubt even if the "fustest" families in Virginia would refuse it, judging from the alacrity with which their representatives have stepped into the seremunerative offices in the gift of

The new Speaker has served already three terms in the House, and has been diligently employing his experience in qualifying himself for the office he holds. As chairman of the committee relating to the subject, he signalized himself by his report, fully and explicitly vinideating Col. Fremont from the imputations upon his accounts. In the last Congress, he tious ideas about these things, and say so mething is the matter, and this is a punishment, and that some great calamity will happen before the year is ended. will be remembered for the vigor with which lie ushed forward the investigations of the Corruption committee, on which he served; and he is the author of the stringent law for the prevention of congression-l corruption, which was the result of its delibera-The ship Cincinnati has been at anchor during the whole of the gale, but sailed to-day for the Ochotsk. Yesterday (Sunday) arrived ship Hibernia 2d, eight months out, clean. The French ship Manche is laying off and on, having slipped her

Col. Orr is a man about forty, of large frame, of rotund stomach, and with a set of lungs of imm power. When he rises to catch the speaker's at ion, his shrill voice soars above the tumult of the House like the whistle of a locomotive. He is sings larly prompt, quick-witted in argument and retorn and pays the closest attention to every detail of House business. The dullest and prosiest declaimer can boast of an attentive listener in Orr, and it is rather much, or any of them make their fortunes at that ominous to a new comer in debate, when that fishaired South Carolinian, with a thread-bare, fader black coat, leans forward, puts one hand to his ear, cocks his eye towards the new member, like a contemplative rooster looking after clear weather, and asks whether he rightly understood the last remark of the honorable gentleman, and if so, would like to inquire, &c., &. It is quite an ordeal to go through Orr is a man of the world, of pleasant social feelings, and thus is enabled to put through the partisan work he assumes more effectually than a person of more austerity and estentation."

A Pleasant Affair.—A merchant in Gardine offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Charles Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and having obtained a small pair of trucks, the barrel of flour was placed thereon, and about forty young ladies took hold of the ropes and drew the barrel about half a mile, up one of the steepest hills a Gardiner, to the minister's house. The Gardiner Band, seeing what was going on, headed the praction, and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witness the proceedings, and a cabinet-maker brought out a very handsome rocking-chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister.—Portland Argus. A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—A merchant in Gardine

The dyers in Manchester, England, say "the wind brewers are running away with all the best logwood," and the London people say, "If you wish to respect to Oporto, make genuine port, you must go yourself to Oporto, make your own wine, and ride out-side the barrel all the way home!"



her population may be taken at an average of 16,000.

Out 17,000,000. Her military force, which resign 1815 to 211,275, was maintained during the tracted hostilities at an average of 189,500 the pro pier has, by instruction of Lord Clarendon, placed in the hands of Secretary Case a number of medal which her Majesty's and desires to present the officers and me engaged in the several expeditions. tions which have been fitted out in the United

for the recovery of Sir John Franklin here. I find that many natives hold pieces of land of Her Majesty's government directs Lord Nan rious sizes, called "kulcanas," under awards from

Her Majesty's government directs Lord Napile to express the high sense which they entertain of the real and devotedness of the parties who voluntered in these enterprises, and their carnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same lajesty's service employed in the cause of the Arms

A lady correspondent suggests a "panic ball," for the benefit of the poor. She proposes that the dan-cers all appear in last winter's garments, which, at the close of the ball, they can leave to be distributed among the poor.—Cincinnati Times.

It will be a sight to see the dancers going home It will be a sight to see the dancers going home after having left their clothes to be distributed. That is Sandwich Island fashion, where the natives on going out of church, if the weather is foul, strip themselves, roll their clothes into a bundle, and raising an umbrella, "put" for home. At what hour will that ball "break up," Mr. Times?—Ex-

ble until the first Monday in Decemb

Geo. D. Prentice, the arch-cham Uglies," has made this city his head-qua rome weeks, surrounded, of course, by "a admiring friends," but has lately vamosed.-THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—An English paper

article in relation to the late Handel Festival Crystal Palace, which shows upon the final set of the accounts, a profit of £12,000, every paid, including the purchase of much very material for future festivals. The receipts of tiday's performance (Israel) were £11,000—profite largest sum ever realized by a performant sacred music since the world began.

Losses of the Missions in India.—The En and American Missions in India have suffered so ly by the mutinies. An English paper gives names of ten males and ten females connected the missions who have lost their lives. Among are Revds. J. E. Freeman, D. E. Campbell, I. Johnson, and R. Macmulin, Futtehghur, I. American Presbyterian Mission. The loss of prohas been great. Homes, libraries, presses and that whole Christian villages have been destroy the loss to the American Missions is computed \$25,000, and to the English Missions at £32,000.

AMERICAN TONNAGE .- According to the forthe ng report upon the Commerce and Navigation of the country, the whole burthen of registered and enrolle essels, on the 80th of June last, was 4,940,843 tons imployed as follows:

In coasting trade, -Steam Navigation, Whale fishery, -Cod and mackerel fish Chief Justice Halliburton, of Nova Scotia, (authorities) f "Sam Slick,") was tendered a congratulatory ad

dress, last month, on the occasion of his eighty-fourth birth day. He appeared to be, at the time, as hale in body and bright in intellect as at any time for the NARY RED TO NARY BROKER .- The Springfield (Ohio) Nonpareil says the citizens of that town last week adopted a new plan for protecting their banks from being run by the brokers. Learning that a

As the broker approached the bank he read this ascription, glanced at the tar bucket, and retreated.

and possesses a most penetrating and diffusive of rather agreeable when feeble, but when concentra it is decidedly offensive. So diffusive is its power that a few grains will scent a room for years, and it never seems to fade in strength. Tonquin musk is the most esteemed. Pod musk is the natural bag containing the musk, and each one weighs about six drachms, having in each about eight scruples of pure nusk. It is generally more or less adulterated, the adulterations are easily detected under the m

How many common figurative expressions in our yer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquai tance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case framed an indictment, impannelled a jury, put the into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, an bored a whole court, all in one day, has since la

In his late report, the American Secretary of war says :-- "The soldier who enters the service with some degree of military aspiration, can but resent as wrong the order which changes him from his legitimat vocation to that of a mere operative, deprived of his fair wages. I think it would conduce greatly to the elevation of the rank and file if promotion to com-mission was made readily and certainly attainable by the really meritorious men in the rank."

gives the following sketch of Col. Orr, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Colonel Orr, who has just on elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, like his able and accomplished predecessor, Mr. Banks, started from humble life, being the son of a South Carolina clock

The sinking of artesian wells in Algeria, and exially in the Sahara, is taking place on an extensionle. Water is found at a depth of from 150 to 200

RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—When Great Britain went into the long wars of the Napoleonic era, she took the field with a force of 45,410 men in 1798, raised upon a population of about 15,000,000. She then waged for twenty years the most transmices conflict of modern times. Between 1799 and 1815,